

1963

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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space effort. This periodical is a world leader in its field, its monthly issues averaging 360 pages. Each issue may contain 30 or more articles, such as "Possible Presence of Ice on the Moon," "Fluctuation of the Coleman Glacier, Mt. Baker," and "Whistler-Mode Echoes Received at Seattle."

The October 6, Saturday Review contains an article, "Dr. Philip Hauge Abelson, a Stormy Critic, Becomes Editor of Science, Sheaths His Lightning." In it Lillian Levy reviews some activities that he is determined to continue in addition to his new work.

Among them are his post at the Geophysical Laboratory, his coediting of the Journal of Geophysical Research, active committee work with the National Academy of Science and with the Atomic Energy Commission, responsibility as counselor to the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, active participation in a dozen or more other organizations, and commitments to lecture at universities and research centers.

Have friends in Washington State been forgotten by the busy man in Washington, D.C.? The Alvin Vincents, of McKinley Road, can say no. Vincent had been Phil Abelson's Sunday School teacher at the Roosevelt Heights Christian Church. When this East Side couple was celebrating their golden wedding anniversary 2 years ago, into their party telephone congratulations came across the continent.

HONORED BY WSU

An opportunity to meet many Northwest friends came in April 1962 when Philip Abelson returned to Washington State University for a day. Its regents, including Attorney William Goodwin, of Tacoma, had voted the first Distinguished Alumni Awards to Dr. Abelson, '33 and '35; Edward R. Murrow, '30; and Henry T. Heald, '23.

When Abelson returned to the campus on April 5, he met many old friends among the faculty members, and inspected the nuclear reactor. That evening when he received the first award in Bryan Hall he gave a major address, "Fossil Biochemicals—A Bridge Between Then and Now."

One of his many conferences on campus was with a sophomore, LeRoy Abelson, son of his older brother Harold, who had become a civil engineer. At the time of Harold Abelson's death in 1955 he was resident engineer for Tacoma City Light at Mayfield. His older son, John, was now doing graduate work in biophysics, and LeRoy would soon become the third civil engineer in the family.

The next day, April 6, was the occasion for what the Spokesman-Review called "Tacoma Class, Then and Now; Old Haybarn Gang Holds Reunion." Five friends who had gone through Roosevelt School, Gault and Lincoln High, met in the home of Dr. Milton Durham, Spokane surgeon and member of the WSU board of regents. From Seattle came Robert Durham, Northwest director of the American Institute of Architects; from Long Beach, Calif., came Ernest Kartinen, engineering manager for Signal Oil; and from Tacoma, Richard Smith, manager of the Foremost Dairy plant and former mayor of Pullman. They had come to congratulate the first distinguished alumnus.

DURHAM CREDITED

The Haybarn Gang toasted W. W. Durham, father of Milton and Robert. "He introduced all of us to science," Phil Abelson recalled that evening. The Gang was meeting as 35 or more years ago they had met in a certain barn on the East Side of Tacoma. One of their research projects in those days was collecting birds' nests. They had accumulated 120 at one time.

The Spokane paper showed two photographs. One was R. Durham, M. Durham,

Abelson and Kartinen 40 years ago. The other was a staff photograph of the same four with an addition, Smith, who took picture above, taking it again.

Editor Abelson may now find little spare time for visiting his friends out west. In becoming editor of Science, he recently wrote, "I am in the position of one who has been made custodian of a uniquely valuable property." He plans to extend reporting to more sciences, to scent discoveries before they are published, and to cut in half the time formerly given to editing manuscripts.

HOME IN PHILADELPHIA

Most of Philip Abelson's scientific work lies in Washington, D.C. If his activities are not too pressing, he goes off to his Philadelphia home for weekends with his wife and with Ellen, their 15-year-old daughter. Mrs. Neva Abelson is an associate professor of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and has a Philadelphia practice. She is an authority on the diagnosis and treatment of problems connected with Rh blood factor.

In his science editorial of January 11, Dr. Abelson asked why "Some graduates are on the job only 40 hours a week. A desirable standard is more like 70 to 90 hours."

That is without doubt more like the work-week of Philip Hauge Abelson.

### The Cavemen of Cuba

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 19, 1963

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of Friday, March 8, asks several questions about the contents of caves in Cuba. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### THE CAVEMEN OF CUBA

It is an irony that the brilliant species called man felt secure enough to get out of the caves several hundreds of generations ago and now is digging back into them—for hard defense against nuclear war and for screening against the prying eyes of planes.

There are, in fact, offensive and defensive caves. The question at the moment is, Which kind are the caves of Cuba?

That arms—Russian arms—are stockpiled in the numerous caverns of the island 90 miles from the United States is rated highly probable by U.S. Army Intelligence. But the kind of arms is not known. An Army spokesman told a congressional committee this week that it is our belief that Russia did remove all strategic weapons systems, and that no nuclear warheads are now on the island. Belief and proof, though, are quite different; and Americans cannot be much reassured by the evidence that Soviet troops are doing the cave stuffing, with even Cubans barred.

It is obviously a dangerous setup in which America's present surveillance and espionage seem to falter. The cavemen of Cuba are one more Russian gambit somehow to be checked, and one more argument on the side of those who favor drastic settlement of the Cuban provocation.

### Gov. Manuel F. Leon Guerrero Inaugurated at Guam

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1963

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, on March 9, 1963, the Honorable Manuel Flores Leon Guerrero, a native son and experienced government employee, was engaged as the sixth civilian Governor of Guam. Governor Guerrero's appointment will assure the Guamanians of a sound administration and is a step forward in our policy of delegating additional authority to our territories as they mature and prove themselves capable of assuming more responsibilities.

I am pleased to bring to the attention of our colleagues the inaugural address delivered by Governor Guerrero:

Mr. Secretary, reverend clergy, members of the legislature, distinguished guests, and friends, I stand before you today a humble man, grateful for the high honor which is being bestowed upon me, and fully mindful of the tremendous responsibility which faces me.

In the beginning, let me express the appreciation of myself and my family for the many acts of graciousness and thoughtfulness you are showing us today.

And let me express to my thousands of friends on my home island heartfelt appreciation for the support, loyalty, and fellowship which you have so generously shared with me throughout all the years of my life.

I also would ask Secretary Carver to return to Washington bearing expressions of gratitude from the people of Guam to all of our fellow Americans for our membership in their society.

Recently, while in our Nation's Capital, I had the pleasure of appearing before three of our congressional committees. To each of them I tried to describe the fearful feeling of loneliness which we knew the first few hours last November 12, after Typhoon Karen had mercilessly battered our island to its knees.

I told them, as I have said to many of you, that it is wonderful to be an American and have the unlimited support of 180 million fellow countrymen when you face adversity.

But in moving forward in the difficult months ahead we must keep faith with the American people and with American traditions.

It is certain that in the days to come we will be put to an acid test. The tremendous task of rebuilding our ravaged island and furthering the long-neglected development of our general welfare in all fields will demand from us what William James called a lonely kind of courage in combating forces which may lie buried within ourselves and which could well defeat our purpose and cost us the valued respect of our fellow countrymen.

William James observed that the deadliest enemies of nations are not their foreign foes, but those that dwell inside their borders. I would assume that he meant such things as a lack of integrity and dedication within the Government, and lack of interest and participation in governmental affairs by all citizens.

At any rate, here is how he wrote it in much more telling words than I could muster:

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"And from these internal enemies civilization is always in need of being saved. The nation blessed above all nations is she in whom the civic genius of the people does the saving day by day, by acts without picturesqueness; by speaking, writing, voting reasonably; by smiting corruption swiftly; by good temper between parties; by people knowing true men when they see them and preferring them as leaders."

To those of you in our government, I issue a special charge to display that lonely kind of courage. I know from many years at all levels of government service that it is needed constantly—whether you are a laborer or a Governor—and if you did not demonstrate it on a day-to-day basis, your service is limited, and the time may come when you cannot face your fellow man with a spotless conscience.

President Kennedy expressed my feelings in his state of the Union message to Congress in 1961 when he said:

"Let every man and woman who works in any area of our National Government, in any branch, at any level, be able to say with pride and with honor in future years, 'I served the U.S. Government in that hour of our Nation's need.'"

To those of you outside the Government, I would say that the United States and Guam are your heritage and are part and parcel of you and will be of your children and their children.

Generations ago a village parson in England preached what has become a very famous sermon based on the theme, "The Bell Toll for Thee." John Donne expressed in simple language the interdependence of mankind, and pointed out that an injustice to one is an injustice to all others. He said that if a clod of dirt washed from the shores of Britain, that island was changed, and with the changing came changes in its people. The same is true of Guam—what affects one affects all, and I say to you with firm conviction that the time has come when we all must adopt and practice that truly Christian concept.

We hear much, and rightfully so, of Guam's position in international affairs and of the things which we must contribute to the cause of peace on earth. Human history records no greater challenge than that which the free world faces today in a continuing struggle against tyranny.

And no greater weapon is available to us than our ability to enlist day-to-day individual participation in government on all levels, and the acknowledged root of every successful government is government on the local level. Which means to me, in short, that the government of Guam belongs to all of us, and it behooves us to know it, to participate in it, and to protect it from all destructive forces, both from without and within.

And, in addition, we must meet the great challenge which faces us to develop within ourselves a greater capacity for leadership. We must nurture in our young people not only that capacity but the desire to be leaders, both in and out of our government. We must strive for maturity, based upon a desire to render service in an atmosphere of unity, which we must also create.

During the past trying weeks, when every effort was being made to approach our recovery programs on a sane, sensible basis, I took every possible action to keep all elements of our community informed on problems and progress. I sincerely believe that is the way a government should operate, and I intend to pursue that course so long as I sit in the Governor's chair.

I hope to mold together, in a common cause, all departments of the government, our civilian community, and, most certainly, our friends of the military and civilian Federal agencies who indeed are an integral part of Guam.

I might say here that this policy already has borne fruit, because our people are informed partners in what we are trying to do, and I believe we have among us a unity which will produce major dividends as we move along the rough path of rehabilitation and development of an outstanding American community.

I would be remiss if I did not speak frankly to you now.

As I have said before, we face long, hard months, and even years, in creating the type of island which we owe our children. There lie before us long periods of frustration, because we cannot properly accomplish our purpose overnight.

I call on you for patience and understanding as well as the same cooperation you have shown so dutifully since November 12.

And I can tell you honestly that the national administration and the Congress are sympathetic and willing to help us by responding to programs which are sensibly formulated and presented reasonably and without rancor.

President Kennedy and Secretary Udall, despite the overburdening pressures of international crises and domestic affairs, are taking a personal interest in Guam, just as they have done since this national administration took office. Rest assured that we will receive all the guidance and assistance which we honestly merit by the furtherance of good government and development of sound and progressive programs.

The only thing which can deter us—the only thing which can defeat us in our combined effort—is the lack of a combined effort.

I pledge my part in creating one. And I call upon you for a similar pledge, reminding you again that the welfare of generations to come depends upon what we do now.

I humbly ask God to grant us strength as we move forward together as Americans, fully determined to produce a community in which our children will flower and prosper under the wonderful traditions of the greatest system of government on earth.

Let us adopt as our guide the message expressed in that passage of the Scripture which charges us "to make a stand upon the ancient way, and then look about us, and discover what is the straight and right way, and so to walk in it."

Thank you.

## Farm Questionnaire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1963

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, in December 1962 I arranged for distribution of about 4,000 questionnaires to the farming counties of the Second Congressional District of Arizona. I believe that the results, now tabulated, may be of interest to our colleagues.

In the first instance I mailed this questionnaire to approximately 2,000 persons on my mailing list in Cochise, Pinal, and Yuma Counties—areas whose economy is heavily based on agriculture. In addition, I had the splendid cooperation of the Arizona Farm Bureau Federation and its fine director, Bill Davis. With the consent of the Federation boards in each of my five counties, the questionnaire was mailed to every Farm Bureau

family. Additionally, the Yuma Daily Sun kindly consented to publish the questionnaire in its columns, urging readers to clip the questionnaire and send the answers directly to me.

Mr. Speaker, with this wide distribution I had hoped for a large cross-section of farmer opinion. The results, in number, were disappointing; there were only 195 returns. At first I was inclined to believe that this response indicated apathy among farmers. On closer examination—and after talking to numerous farmers who received the mailing—I am satisfied that this is not the case. I believe that Arizona farmers are vitally concerned about present farm legislation. They are, however, confused by their long experience with different and changing programs. They recognize that there are big deficiencies in our present programs, and they recognize that city dwellers, who far outnumber farmers, are unhappy about the cost. Yet they fear any sudden or drastic changes. Farmers, as a group, do not have any simple, clear-cut solutions to this massive crop of problems and inequities. I am inclined to believe that these feelings, rather than apathy, account for the small number of returns.

This conclusion is suggested by a Marana farmer who wrote a long, sincere, and constructive letter reporting on a meeting of his friends called specifically to discuss my questionnaire:

I am sure you will not be surprised to learn that this group of only eight or so persons could not arrive at 100-percent agreement as to the program we would like to see enacted.

I have said that the returns were small in number, but I can report that they were very large in quality. The great majority of those who replied wrote separate additional letters, or extensive marginal comments, giving their detailed thoughts and suggestions. I have read each one of these, and I was impressed by the seriousness and good sense with which these Arizonians discussed problems of vital importance to their livelihood. The depth of these replies and the wide discussion touched off by the questionnaire have fully justified my efforts in this undertaking.

In tabulating the returns I had them divided into three categories:

First. Price support farmers—110 replies: This group included all those who indicated that they were participating this year in one or more price support programs. Many of the replies tabulated in this group were from farmers who also grow crops for free-market sale.

Second. Free-market farmers—60 replies: Counted here were active farmers cultivating citrus, alfalfa or other crops not subject to price support programs.

Third. Nonfarmers—25 replies: These were individuals not presently engaged in farming. Many of these are people who formerly engaged in agriculture, who work in farm-related businesses, or who had some special interest in farm legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the tabulations themselves are worth careful examination, but I have noted the following highlights:

First. Present programs are not popular: Both farmers and nonfarmers in my